

GOG

For faults not his, for guilt and crimes
Of godless men, and of rebellious times,
Him his ungrateful country sent,
Their best Camillus, into banishment. *Dryden.*

GO'DLIKE. *adj.* [god and like.] Divine; resembling a divinity; supremely excellent.
Thus Adam his illustrious guest besought,
And thus the godlike angel answer'd mild. *Milt. Par. Lost.*
Musing and much revolving in his breast,
How best the mighty work he might begin
Of favour to mankind, and which way first
Publish his godlike office now mature. *Paradise Regain'd.*
That prince shall be so wife and godlike, as, by established
laws of liberty, to secure protection and encouragement to the
honest industry of mankind. *Locke.*

GO'DLING. *n. f.* [from god.] A little divinity; a diminutive god.
Thy puny godlings of inferior race,
Whose humble statues are content with bras. *Dryd. Juven.*

GO'DLINESS. *n. f.* [from godly.]
1. Piety to God.
2. General observation of all the duties prescribed by religion.
Virtue and godliness of life are required at the hands of the
minister of God. *Hooker, b. v. f. 2.*

GO'DLY. *adj.* [from god.]
1. Pious towards God.
Grant that we may hereafter live a godly, righteous, and
sober life. *Common Prayer.*
2. Good; righteous; religious.
Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth, for the faithful fail
among the children of men. *Pf. xii. 1.*

GO'DLY. *adv.* Piously; righteously.
The apostle St. Paul teacheth, that every one which will
live godly in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution. *Hooker, b. v.*

GO'DLYHEAD. *n. f.* [from godly.] Goodness; righteousness.
An old word.
For this, and many more such outrage,
I crave your godlyhead to allwage.
The rancorous rigour of his might.
Go'DMOTHER. *n. f.* [god and mother.] A woman who has be-
come sponsor in baptism. A term of spiritual relation.

GO'DSHIP. *n. f.* [from god.] The rank or character of a god;
deity; divinity.
Discouraging largely on this theme,
O'er hills and dales their godships came. *Prior.*

GO'DSON. *n. f.* [god and son.] One for whom one has been
sponsor at the font.
What, did my father's godson seek your life?
He whom my father named? your Edgar? *Shakesp. K. Lear.*

GO'DWARD. *adj.* To Godward is toward God. So we read,
Hac Arctus a tenus, for bacenus Arctus.
And such trust have we through Christ to Godward. *2 Cor.*

GO'DWIT. *n. f.* [god, good, and wit, an animal.] A bird of
particular delicacy.
Nor ortelans nor godwits crown his board. *Cowley.*

GO'DYELD. *adv.* [corrupted from God shield or protect.] A
GO'DYELD. } term of thanks. Now not used.
Herein I teach you,
How you should bid godyeld us for your pains,
And thank us for your trouble. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

GO'EL. *adj.* [golen, Saxon.] Yellow. An old word.
In March at the furthest, dry season or wet,
Hop-roots so well chosen let skilful go set;
The goeler and younger, the better I love;
Well gutted and pared, the better they prove. *Tuff. Husb.*

GO'ER. *n. f.* [from go.]
1. One that goes; a runner.
I would they were in Africk both together,
Myself by with a needle, that I might prick
The geer back. *Shakesp. Cymbeline.*
Such a man
Might be a copy to these younger times;
Which, follow'd well, would now demonstrate them
But goes backward. *Shakesp. All's well that ends well.*
Nothing could hurt either of us so much as the intervening
official impertinence of those geers between us, who in Eng-
land pretend to intimacies with you, and in Ireland to inti-
macies with me. *Pope to Swift.*

2. A walker; one that has a gait or manner of walking good
or bad.
The earl was so far from being a good dancer, that he was
no graceful geer. *Wotton.*

TO GO'GLE. *v. n.* To look askint.
Inflam'd all over with disgrace,
To be seen by her in such a place,
Which made him hang his head, and scowl,
And wink and goggle like an owl. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 1.*
Nor sighs, nor groans, nor goggling eyes did want. *Dryd.*

GO'GGLE-EYED. *adj.* [see gl. egen, Saxon.] Squint-eyed; not
looking straight.
They are deformed, unnatural, or lame; and very unseemly

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to look upon, except to men that be goggle-eyed them-
selves. *Ascham's Schoolmaster.*

GO'ING. *n. f.* [from going.]
1. The act of walking.
When nobles are their taylor's tutors,
No hereticks burnt, but wenchers tutors,
Then comes the time, who lives to see't,
That going shall be us'd with feet. *Shakesp. King Lear.*

2. Pregnancy.
The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our
birth; most women coming, according to their reckoning,
within the compass of a fortnight; that is, the twentieth part
of their going. *Crew's Cosmol. Sac. b. iii. c. 3.*

3. Departure.
Thy going is not lonely; with thee goes
Thy husband; him to follow thou art bound. *Milt. P. Lost.*

GOLA. *n. f.* The same with CYMATIUM, which see.

GOLA. *n. f.* In a cornice the gola, or cymatium of the corona, the
coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble flow. *Spa.*

GOLD. *n. f.* [gols, Saxon; gold, riches, Welsh.] It is
called gold in our English tongue either of gold, as Sta-
liger says, which is in Dutch to shine; or of another Dutch
word, which is *gelsen*, and signifies in Latin *valere*, in English
to be of price or value: hence cometh their ordinary word
gelt, for money. *Peacocks on Drawing.*

1. Gold is the heaviest, the most dense, the most simple, the
most ductile, and most fixed of all bodies; not to be injured
either by air or fire, and seeming incorruptible. It is soluble
by means of sea-salt; but is injured by no other salt, and is
most easily of all metals amalgamated with silver. Gold is
frequently found native, and very rarely in a state of ore. It
never constitutes a peculiar ore, but is found most frequently
among ore of silver. Native gold is seldom found pure, but
has almost constantly silver with it, and very frequently cop-
per. Gold dust, or native gold, in small masses, is mixed
among the sand of rivers in many parts of the world. It is
found, in the greatest abundance, bedded in masses of hard
stone, often at the depth of a hundred and fifty fathoms in the
mines of Peru. Pure gold is so fixed, that Boerhaave informs
us of an ounce of it set in the eye of a glass furnace for two
months, without losing a single grain. *Mill on Fossil.*

Gold hath these natures: greatness of weight, closeness of
parts, fixation, plantiness or softness, immunity from rust,
and the colour or tincture of yellow. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Ah! Buckingham, now do I ply the touch,
To try if thou be current gold indeed. *Shakesp. Rich. III.*

We commonly take shape and colour for so presumptive
ideas of several species, that, in a good picture, we readily
say this is gold, and that a silver goblet, only by the different
figures and colours represented to the eye by the pencil. *Locke.*

The gold fraught vessel, which mad tempests beat,
He fees now vainly make to his retreat. *Dryd. Tyrant. Love.*

2. Money.
For me, the gold of France did not seduce,
Although I did admit it as a motive
The sooner to effect what I intended. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

Thou, that so stoutly hast resisted me,
Give me thy gold, if thou hast any gold;
For I have bought it with an hundred blows. *Shakesp. H. VI.*

If I want gold, steel but a beggar's dog,
And give it Timon, why, the dog coins gold. *Shakesp.*

3. It is used for any thing pleasing or valuable. So among the
ancients χρυσόν, *chryson*; and *animam*; *moreque aureos ducit*
in astra. *Horace.*

The king's a bawcock, and a heart of gold;
A lad of life, an imp of fame. *Shakesp. Henry V.*

GOLD of Pleasure. *n. f.* [myagrum.]
It hath a flower of four leaves, placed in form of a cross,
out of whose cup arises the pointal, which becomes a turbi-
nated fruit, having one cell, in which is included an oblong
seed, and two empty cells at the point. *Miller.*

GO'LBREATER. *n. f.* [gold and beat.] One whose occupation
is to beat or foliate gold so as to gild other matter.
Our goldbeaters, though, for their own profit sake, they are
wont to use the finest coined gold they can get, yet they scruple
not to employ coined gold; and that the mint-masters
are wont to alloy with copper or silver, to make the coin more
stiff, and less subject to be wasted by attrition. *Baile.*

This gilder was a goldbeater.
GO'LBREATER'S SKIN. *n. f.* The intestinum rectum of an ox,
which goldbeaters lay between the leaves of their metal while
they beat it, whereby the membrane is reduced thin, and
made fit to apply to cuts or small fresh wounds, as is now the
common practice. *Quincy.*

When your gilliflowers blow, if they break the pod, open
it with a penknife or lancet at each division, as low as the
flower has burst it, and bind it about with a narrow slip of
goldbeater's skin, which moisten with your tongue, and it will
stick together. *Morrimer's Fishbaird.*

GO'LBOUND. *adj.* [gold and bound.] Encompassed with gold.
Thy air,
Thou other goldbound brow, is like the first. *Shakesp. Macb.*

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GO'DEN. *adj.* [from gold.]
1. Made of gold; consisting of gold.
O would to God that the inclusive verge
Of golden metal, that must round my brow,
Were red-hot steel to fear me to the brain. *Shakesp. R. III.*
Nine royal knights in equal rank succeed,
Each warrior mounted on a fiery steed,
In golden armour glorious to behold;
The rivets of their arms were nail'd with gold. *Dryden.*

2. Shining; bright; splendid; resplendent.
So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose;
Nor shines the silver moon one half so bright
Through the transparent bosom of the deep. *Shakesp.*

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perked up in a glittering grief,
And wear a golden sorrow. *Shakesp. Henry VIII.*

Heaven's golden winged herald late he saw
To a poor Galilean virgin sent. *Crowshaw.*

To her hard yoke you must hereafter bow,
How'er he shines all golden to you now. *Dryden.*

And see the guardian angels of the good,
Reclining soft on many a golden cloud. *Race's Royal Conv.*

3. Yellow; of the colour of gold.
Golden rustling hath a gold coloured coat under a russet
hair, and its flesh of a yellow colour. *Morrimer.*

4. Excellent; valuable.
I have bought
Golden opinions from all sort of people,
Which would be worn now in their newest glos,
Not cast aside so soon. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

That verse which they commonly call golden, has two sub-
stantives and two adjectives, with a verb betwixt them to
keep the peace. *Dryden.*

Thence arises that golden rule of dealing with others as we
would have others deal with us. *Watts's Logick.*

5. Happy; resembling the age of gold.
They say many young gentlemen flock to him every day,
and fleet the time carelessly, as they did in the golden world.
Shakesp. As you like it.

GO'DEN Saxifrage. *n. f.* [chrysephenium.]
It hath a perennial fibrose root: the flowercup is divided
into four parts: the flower has no visible petals, but eight
stamina, or threads, which surround the ovary: the pointal
becomes a membranous vessel, which is forked and bivalve,
inclosing many small seeds. It grows wild upon marshy soil,
and in shady woods. *Miller.*

GO'DENLY. *adv.* [from golden.] Delightfully; splendidly.
My brother Jacques he keeps at school, and report speaks
goldenly of his profit. *Shakesp. As you like it.*

GO'DFINCH. *n. f.* [goldfinc, Saxon.] A singing bird, so
named from his golden colour. This is called in Staffordshire
a proud taylor.

Of singing birds they have linnets, goldfinches, ruddocks,
Canary-birds, blackbirds, thrushes, and divers others. *Carew.*

A goldfinch there I saw, with gaudy pride
Of painted plumes, that hopp'd from side to side. *Dryden.*

GO'DFINDER. *n. f.* [gold and find.] One who finds gold. A
term ludicrously applied to those that empty jakes.

His empty paunch that he might fill,
He suck'd his vittels through a quill;
Untouch'd it pass'd between his grinders,
Or't had been happy for goldfinders. *Swift.*

GO'DHAMMER. *n. f.* A kind of bird. *DiA.*

GO'DING. *n. f.* A fort of apple. *DiA.*

GO'DNEY. *n. f.* A fort of fish, otherwise called GILTHEAD,
which see. *DiA.*

GO'DPLEASURE. *n. f.* An herb. *DiA.*

GO'DSIZE. *n. f.* A glue of a golden colour; glue used by
gilders.

The gum of ivy is good to put into your goldsize, and other
colours. *Peacocks on Drawing.*

GO'DSMITH. *n. f.* [gold and smith, Saxon.]
1. One who manufactures gold.
Neither chain nor goldsmith came to me. *Shakesp.*

2. A banker; one who keeps money for others in his hands.
The goldsmith or scrivener, who takes all your fortune to
dispose of, when he has beforehand resolv'd to break the fol-
lowing day, does surely deserve the gallows. *Swift.*

GO'DLOCKS. *n. f.* [cornea aurea, Latin.]
It hath a fibrose perennial root: its numerous leaves are pro-
duced alternately on every side the branches: the flowers are
yellow, and produced either singly or in an umbel upon the
tops of the branches. *Miller.*

GOLL. *n. f.* [corrupted, as Skimmer thinks, from pal or pol,
whence pealean, to handle or manage.] Hands; paws;
claws. Used in contempt, and obsolete.

They set hands, and Mopla put to her golden golls among
them; and blind fortune, that saw not the colour of them,
gave her the preheminence. *Shakespeare, b. ii.*

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GOME. *n. f.* The black and oily grease of a cart-wheel. *Bailey.*

GO'MPHOSIS. *n. f.* A particular form of articulation.
Gomphosis is the connexion of a tooth to its socket. *Wijem.*

GO'NDOLA. *n. f.* [gondole, French.] A boat much used in
Venice; a small boat.
He saw did swim
Along the shore, as swift as glance of eye,
A little gondole, bedecked trim
With boughs and arbours woven cunningly. *Fairy Queen.*
In a gondola were seen together Lorenzo and his amorous
Jessica. *Shakesp. Merchant of Venice.*

As with gondola's and men, his
Good excellence the duke of Venice
Sails out, and gives the gulph a ring. *Prior.*

GONDOLIER. *n. f.* [from gondola.] A boatman; one that rows
a gondola.
Your fair daughter,
Transported with no worse nor better guard,
But with a knave of hire, a gondolier,
To the gross claps of a lascivious Moor. *Shakesp. Othello.*

GONE. *part. preter.* [from go. See TO GO.] As,
I need not qualify these remarks with a supposition that I
have gone upon through the whole course of my papers. *Addis.*

1. Advanced; forward in progress.
I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not
been far gone with it, only by being put into broomlands. *Mort.*

The observator is much the brisker of the two, and, I
think, farther gone of late in lyes and impudence than his
Presbyterian brother. *Swift.*

2. Ruined; undone.
He must know 'tis none of your daughter, nor my sister;
we are gone else. *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

3. Past.
I'll tell the story of my life,
And the particular accidents gone by,
Since I came to this isle. *Shakesp. Tempest.*

4. Lost; departed.
When her masters saw that the hope of their gains was
gone, they caught Paul and Silas. *Acts xvi. 19.*

Speech is confined to the living, and imparted to only those
that are in presence, and is transient and gone. *Hilder.*

5. Dead; departed from life.
I mourn Adonis dead and gone. *Oldham.*

A dog, that has his nose held in the vapour, loses all signs
of life; but carried into the air, or thrown into a lake, recov-
ers, if not quite gone. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

GO'NFALON. } *n. f.* [gonfalon, French; gonfana, Italian; gonfalon, Saxon.]
GO'NFALON. } from gunn, a battle, and fani, a flag. *Mr. Lye.*
An ensign; a standard.
Ten thousand thousand ensigns high advanc'd,
Standards and gonfalon, 'twixt van and rear,
Stream in the air. *Milton's Parad. Lost, b. v.*

GONORRHOEA. *n. f.* [γόνος and ῥοια.] A morbid running of
venereal humors.

Rauty mummy or stone mummy grows on the tops of high
rocks: they powder and boil it in milk, and then give it to
stop gonorrhoeas. *Woodward on Fossils.*

GOOD. *adj.* comp. better, superl. best. [goot, Saxon; good,
Dutch.]

1. Having such physical qualities as are expected or desired.
God saw every thing that he had made, and behold it was
very good. *Gen. i. 31.*

Take ye good heed unto yourselves. *Deutr. ii. 4.*

A universe of death! which God, by curse
Created evil; for evil only good. *Milt. Paradise Lost.*

Resolv'd
From an ill cause to draw a good effect. *Dryden's Fables.*

Notwithstanding this criticism the verses were good. *Speccat.*

A man is no more to be praised upon this account, than
because he has a regular pulse and a good digestion. *Addison.*

We may as well pretend to obtain the good which we want
without God's assistance, as to know what is good for us with-
out his direction. *Smalridge's Sermons.*

Ah! ne'er to dire a thirst of glory boast,
Nor in the critick let the man be lost!
Good nature and good sense must ever join;
To err is human, to forgive, divine. *Pope's Essay on Critic.*

2. Proper; fit; convenient.
It is not good that the man should be alone. *Gen. ii. 18.*

We thought it good to be left at Athens alone. *1 Thes. iii. 1.*

Amongst a man's peers a man shall be sure of familiarity,
and therefore it is good a little to keep state: amongst a man's
inferiors one shall be sure of reverence, and therefore it is good
a little to be familiar. *Bacon, Essay 53.*

Let us, if you think good, give Martius leave to proceed in
his discourse. *Bacon's holy War.*

He concluded, that it was a good time to comply with the
importunity of the gentlemen of Suffolk. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

3. Uncorrupted; undamaged.